allel In History.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN FROM ELBA.

All France Responds to His Call to Arms. Battle of Waterloo and Extinction of the Old Guard-Death at St. Helena of the Emperor of the French.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.] XXI .- THE HUNDRED DAYS AND FINIS.

On the 12th of April, 1814, the Past rode into Paris. It had on the white cockade of Bourbon, and came out of England. The Past, after an absence of twenty-three years, was old and fat. Young men born in the year of the Terror, sitting in the cafes on that day, had never seen the Past before. At the gate of the Tuileries, it reeled on its fine horse, and was about to fall. The attendants helped it to alight, and saluted it as Louis XVIII. Paris, the city of effervescent jubilee, was omi-nously silent. Some ci-devant royalists tried to shout, and only gasped. That was the Restoration!

On the 30th of May the allies concluded their trial treaty of peace at Paris. Napoleon had gone to Elba. There he began at once the organization of his "country," just as though it were an empire. His capital was Porto Ferrajo; his residence, the Hermitage of La Marciana. The new sovereign saw at a glance what were the resources of his kingdom; and the little insular realm felt the touch of the master hand. Improvements appeared in the munici-



NAPOLEON BY MEISSONIER.

pal governments. A fine road was built from the capital to Porto Longone. The traveler in Elba finds to-day the Napoleonic museum of San Martino, and notes with keenest interest the relics relating to the brief ascendency of the Emperor. His reign in the island extended from the 4th of May, 1814, to the 28th of February in the following year; then the Man

of Destiny went suddenly away.

The temporary settlement made by the allies in Paris was carried to Vienna, in October, 1814, to be there completed and confirmed by a congress of the Powers. Prince Metternich presided. The discussions were in the ancient manner, orthodox and dull-mere platitudes and precedents. The winter months were consumed in debates about technicalities. The real issue was how the Past might be set up again in Europe and the Future prevented. This profound business, so mediaeval and in-anc, was still on at the end of February, 1915, when the startling news was borne to the Congress that Napoleon Bonaparte, quitting Elba

had landed at Cannes. The intelligence flashed north, south, east and west. The cowardly and pallid Past enthroned in Paris smiled a ghastly smile. The Court newspaper chronicled the landing at Cannes thus: "The information comes to us that that miserable adventurer and brigand Bonaparte has left the i haad of Elba and again polluted the soil of France with his bloody feet." The next notice of news from the south was given in the same organ thus; "Our intelligence is that the man Bonaparte has set out from Cannes to Lyons, and that certain turbu-lent adventurers have joined him on the way." On the following day the same paper said: "It is now certain that General Bonaparte at the head of a great and enthusiastic force is approaching the city, on the Lyons road." the next morning the paragraph read thus: "His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon entered the city last night, and slept at the Tuileries!"

This journalistic transcript of events, absurd as it seems, was in striking conformity to the facts. On the 1st of March the "man Bonaparte" did land at Cannes. On the way out from Elba the ship Zephyr, on which he sailed, had been accosted by the barque In-constant, whose officer called out through his speaking trumpet, saying, "How is General Bomparte?" Napoleon, being on deck and hearing the call, himself took the trumpet of the Zephyr and answered, "The Emperor is quite well, thank you!" At the landing, when an enthusiastic peasant came up in salutation. Napoleon said to Bertrand: "Here is one re-

The spectacle that ensued has no parallel in history. The old soldiers of the Republic and the Empire rose as if from the earth to greet their commander. His progress en route to Parts became a triumph. At Grenoble the officers and soldiers of the King joined him. At Lyons the forces of the Duke of Orleans went over to the Emperor. Ney, who had accepted the Restoration and become a peer of France, had promised the King to put Napoleon in an iron cage and bring him to Paris. With a di-vision of the army he met his old commander at Auxerre, forgot all his hateful oaths of allegiance to the Bourbons, and rushed into the Emperor's arms.

For eighteen days the gathering tumult swelled and broke into a tempest of enthu-siasm. On the 19th of March, Napoleon entered Paris, and the Restoration was blown like a thistle-down out of the city. Louis fled to Belgium, and his Royalist followers returned to England. The Congress of Vienna rose suddenly from the consideration of court etiquette and regalia to find that their card-board house in Paris was gone, and that the Imperial Reality was there again with the gray coat, and three-cornered hat, and marble face, just as

From the 1st of March to Waterloo was a period of a hundred and ten days. History calls it the Hundred Days. The iron purpose of Napoleon, his tireless energy, and omniscient perception, were never seen in such prodigious eruption and glare as in this period of his fate. The allies had become desperate. The whole world perceived that the Imperial republicanism of France, impersonated in Bona-parte and springing in the wind of his sword, must now triumph to the borders of Europe or perish miserably under the heels of banded kings. The two ideas which the parties of the past and the future represented were irreconcilable; they could no longer coexist. Either must Napoleon and his dynasty be stamped into the earth, or the old system of political society in Europe disappear forever.

The French people sprang to the call. In a few weeks 367,000 men, volunteers and conscripts, were thrown into the field. It was the last call to arms, and France was drained from her mountains to the sea-drained not only of men and horses, but of that moral force and enthusiasm which constitute the soul of war. Napoleon declared that with a few additional weeks in April and May of 1815 he would have drawn around his Empire a rim of brass and fire that no human power

could penetrate. But he was obliged to take the field with incomplete preparation. The allied armies of England and Prussia, under Wellington and Blucher, came on, the one from Flanders, and the other from the Rhine. It was the policy of Napoleon to prevent the union of his ene-mics. The 15th of June found him on the Belgian frontier with 124,000 men. On the next

day he defeated Bincher at Ligny. The attack of Ney on the Engleh at Quatre Brus was unsuccessful. The impetuous marshal, who was now the Emperor's right arm, fell back on the village of Waterloo. The place was about nine miles from Brussels. It was skirted by the forest of Solgnes. There the allied commanders had agreed to form a junction. Napoleon ordered Marshal Grouchy with his division of \$4.000 to follow up Blucher on his retreat from \$4,000 to follow up Blucher on his retreat from Ligny to Waterloo. The plain purpose was that if Blucher should join Wellington, then Grouchy should units his division with that of Ney. The failure of Grouchy to do this-to

hang upon Blucher's rear—was a fatal cir-cumstance of the final catastrophe. On the night of June 17th the British and French armies encamped only a short distance apart. A modern field-piece could easily throw a shell from La Belle Alliance over La Haie Sainte to Mont St. Jean and far beyond into the forest. During the afternoon of the 17th and the greater part of the night, there was a heavy rainfall—another fact in the catastro-phe. On the following morning the Emperor, viewing the situation from his headquarters at the farm of La Belle Alliance, was unwilling to precipitate the battle until his artillery

might deploy over a dry field. Hugo has made the place and the scene in mortal in the greatest battle-piece since Ho-mer. The field of Waterloo is an undulating plain. Strategically, it has the shape of an immense harrow. The clevis is on the height called Mont St. Jean. Behind that is the vil-lage of Waterloo. The right leg of the harrow terminates at the hamlet of La Belle Alliance The left leg is the road from Brussels to Nivelles. The cross-bar intersects the right leg at La Haie Sainte. The right leg is the high-way from Brussels to Charleroi. The intersec-tion of the bar with the left leg is near the old stone chateau of Hougement. The battle was fought on the line of the cross-bar and in the triangle between it and the clevis. The conflict began just before noon. The armies engaged were of equal strength, num-

bering about 80,000 men on each side. Napoleon was superior in artillery; but Wellington's soldiers had seen longer service in the field. They were his veterans from the Peninsular War, perhaps the stubbornest fighters in Europe. Napoleon's first plan was to double back the allied left on the center. This involved the capture of La Hate Sainte, and as a strategic corollary the taking of Hougomont. The latter place was first attacked. The field and wood were carried; but the chateau was held in the midst of horrid carnage by the British. Early in the afternoon a Prussian division, under Bulow, about 10,000 strong, came on the field, and Napoleon had to withdraw a divi-sion from his center to repel the oncoming Germans. For two or three hours, in the area between La Haie Sainte and Hougomont, the battle raged, the lines swaying with uncertain fortune back and forth. La Haie Sainte was taken and held by Ney. On the whole, the British lines receded. Wellington's attempt to retake La Haie Sainte ended in a repulse. Ney on the counter-charge called on Napoleon for reinforcements, and the latter at that moment, changing his plan of battle, determined to make the principal charge on the British center. The support which he sent to Ney was

not as heavy as it should have been, but the Marshal concluded that the crisis was at hand, and Napoleon sought to support him with Milhaud's cuirassiers and a division of the Middle Guard. Under this counter-charge the British lines recled and staggered, but the British lines recled and staggered, but still clung desperately to their position. They gave a little, and then hung fast and could be moved no farther. In another part of the field Durutte carried the allied position of Pa-pelotte, and Lobau routed Bulow from Plan-chemois. At heif part four everything seemed chenois. At half past four everything seemed to portend disaster to the allies and victory to the French.

Just at this juncture, however, an uproar was witnessed far to the right. The woods scemed to open, and the banners of Blucher shot up in the horizon. Grouchy was not on his rear or flank! Napoleon saw at a glance that it was then or never. His sun of Austerlitz hung low in the west. The British center must be broken, or the Empire which he had builded with his genius must pass away like a phantom. He called out four battalions of the Middle and six of the Old Guard. In the last fifteen years that Guard had been thrown a hundred times on the enemies of France, and never yet repulsed. It deemed itself invincible.

At seven o'clock, just as the June sun was

At seven o'clock, just as the June sun was sinking to the horizon, the bugles sounded and the finest body of horsemen in Europe started to its doom on the squares of Welling ton. The grim horsemen rode to their fate like heroes. The charge rolled on like an avalanche. It plunged into the sunken road of O'Hain. It seemed to roll over. It rose from the low grounds and broke on the British squares. They reeled under the shock; then reformed and stood fast. Around and around reformed and stood fast. Around and around those immovable lines the soldiers of the Empire beat and beat in vain. It was the war of races at its climax. It was the final death-grip of the Gaul and the Teuton. The Old Guard recoiled. The wild cry of La Garde reculle was heard above the roar of battle. The crisis of the Modern Era broke in blood and smoke, and the past was suddenly victorious. The Guard was broken into flying squadrons. Ruin came with the counter-charge of the British. Ney, glorious in his despair, sought to stay the tide. For an hour longer he was a spectacle to gods and men. Five horses had been killed under him. He was on foot. He was hatless. He clutched the hilt of a broken sword. He was covered with dust and blood. But his was covered with dust and blood. But his im face was set against the victorious ene-y in the hopeless and heroic struggle to rai-

my in the hopeless and heroic struggle to rally his shattered columns.

Meanwhile the Prussians rushed in from the right. Wellington's guards rose and charged. Havoc came down with the darkness. A single regiment of the Old Guard was formed by Napoleon into a last square around which to rally the fugitives. The Emperor stood in the midst and declared his purpose to die with them.' Marshal Soult forced him out of the melec, and the famous square, commanded by Cambronne—flinging his profane objurgation into the teeth of the English—perished with the wild cry of Vive l'Empereur!

On that spot French patriotism has planted

On that spot French patriotism has planted a bronze iton to commemorate forever the ex-tinction, not of the Old Guard only, but of the Empire and of Napoleon the Great. There the traveler from strange lands pauses, at the distance of eighty years from the horrible cataciysm, and reflects with wonder how within the memory of living men human na-ture could have been raised by the passion of battle to such sublime heroism as that disbattle to such sublime heroism as that dis-played in these wheatfields and orchards where the Old Guard of France sank into oblivion, but rose to immortal fame.

The rest may be briefly summarized. Napoleon once more in Paris is obliged to abdicate without conditions. He becomes a fugitive. On the 3rd of July we see him at Rochefort, on the western coast. He would fain reach the United States; but the English fleets patrol the Atlantic. His mind is confused amid the wrecks of his destiny. He changes his purpose, and throws himself on the generosity of England. He claims to be a prisoner of war, and expects the treatment accorded osity of England. He claims to be a prisoner of war, and expects the treatment accorded by international law to great captains taken in battle. Vain expectation! He is conveyed to Torbay on the 25th of July. There are furious debates in the British Commons. For what shall we do with Him?

That indeed, O Great Britain, is a question!

That indeed, O Great Britain, is a question! The worst, the most ungenerous thing is done. He shall be banished to St. Helena. The thing is accomplished. On the 16th of October, 1815, the greatest military leader, and in many respects the most remarkable man who has appeared in the world since the era of Christ, was debarked on his desolate island, that "Petite Isle" with which he had concluded his school exercise at Autun, thirty-six years ago!

"Petite Isle" with which he had concluded his school exercise at Autun, thirty-six years ago!

Napoleon was not only exiled; he was imprisoned. St. Helena was his prison. He was guarded. His masters watched him with cruel surveillance for nearly six years. Under their sleepless eyes he dictated his "Memoirs" to Bertrand, conversed with his friends, or sought an hour in solitude on the rocks near Longwood, looking out to the sea. His health at length gave way. Though his constitution was superb, there was an organic malady which came, as if from his father's grave, to destroy him. An ulcer of the stomach—symptoms of which had appeared at intervals for a decade—began its ravages, and in a few months he sank away. It was on the 5th of May, 1821, in the midst of a terrible tempest desolating the island, that Napoleon died.

They gave him a grave under some willow trees, by a fountain in Slane's valley. There for nineteen years and a half his body lay, until a new generation, rising from the shadows of a revised Bourbonism, turned to the hero who, at the beginning of the century, had made France the first of nations; to him who had led her armies to victory and built r her an empire covering the better part of 12 rope. On the lath of December, 1810, the body of the Emperor Napoleon, under the care of the not ungallant sons of Louis Philippe, was brought back in state from the desolate island of his exile and death. The coffin with the Great Dust in it was taken in pomp and pageant unsurpassed through the streets of Paris, and deposited in the sarcophagus of darkred porphyry, to rest for times and a time under the magnificent dome of the Invalides. There he reposes; and the Third Republic guards him.

John Clark Ridpath.

SENATE EXCLUSIVE.

Some Queer Rules Which Are Imposed on the Public.

OPPRESSIVE DIGNITY REIGNS.

The American House of Lords Will Not Allow Smoking In Its End of the Capitol-The Senatorial Elevator-Germany's Rise as a Manufacturing Nation.

Washington, June 8. — [Special.] — Visitors to the United States capitol find themselves confronted by some queer rules, especially at the senate end of the big building. Almost hourly some man is asked to stop smoking a cigar as he walks from that half of the capitol controlled by the house of representatives into the sacred precincts which are under the domination of the senate. The American house of lords has shut down upon tobacco smoking in its half of the capitol, save in committee rooms and the senators' lobbies. It is often comical to watch the American citizen, the independent sovereign of this land of ours, as he is requested by a member of the capitol police to remove his cigar from his mouth. Now and then one meekly complies, but the average American citizen knows his rights and dares maintain them. He resents this interference with his rights and does it rather vigorously.

If there is anything in the world the smoker hates to do, it is to throw away an unfinished cigar, and not one man in 100 can do it with good grace. The average sovereign of this republic of ours looks with disdain upon the policeman. He is awed neither by the gorgeousness of the marble palace nor by the number of buttons on the coat of the officer. He grunts out some commentary upon this highfaluting and finicky way of doing business, holds his cigar between his fingers for a few moments and then goes to puffing at it again in triumph.

But this is not the only queer rule which the high and mighty senate has imposed upon the public. One elevator is reserved exclusively for the use of senators, employees of the senate and newspaper correspondents. The visiting sovereign who wants to go to the gallery cannot understand why he is denied admission to this elevator. He thinks himself quite as good as any senator, to say nothing of senatorial employees and newspaper writers.

Visitors Must Not Laugh. Once in the gallery, the visitor finds himself bound round and round by rules of conduct. He must not speak above a whisper under penalty of being reprimanded by the ever vigilant doorkeepers. He must not laugh. He must not applaud, for if he does the presiding officer solemnly warns him, and in case of repetition of the awful offense against the dignity of the senate he threatens to have the galleries cleared. This threat is often made, but history fails to record an instance in which it was executed. The stranger does not know this, however, and he generally subsides. Above all things the occupant of the galleries must not point with his finger to any senator on the floor. This is highly offensive to the dignity of the body, and only a day or two ago I saw a gentle man who was pointing out senators to the ladies of his party "called down" by an

employee greatly to his mortification. There are many other rules of conduct about the senate chamber. In the cafe a room is set apart sacred to the use of senators. No one is admitted to the senate lobby without the authority of a senator. There are guards at the committee room doors, and if you want to see the senator within you must send in your card.

England's New Competitor. For some time past the commercial world has been giving close study to the rise of Germany as a manufacturing and trading nation. It is now a subject of frequent comment that the Germans have be come the keenest traders in the world. Their international commerce is probably growing faster than that of any other nation. The English especially have felt German competition very keenly in the United States, in South America, in Africa, and now they are beginning to feel it in the east. The reason for this is discussed quite interestingly in a report which Consul Monaghan of Chemnitz, Germany, has just sent to the state department. many's capacity to compete with England," he says, "is not due, as all along supposed, to cheaper labor, but, as watchful observers have believed, to superior technical training. This England has had to admit. She saw Germany and Belgium beating her, not only in foreign parts, but inside her own gates. Under these conditions the British Iron Trade association felt itself called upon to get at the causes of this seeming anomaly. It sent out expert agents, equipped with passports, letters of recommendation, etc., to examine ostensibly the labor question, but really to examine the iron industries of Belgium and Germany. This investigation revealed the fact that German success was due, not

and technical training."" Consul Monaghan goes on to explain why this is so, and offers a hint which American manufacturers and exporters might profitably take advantage of. man workmen," he says, "are so trained as to know not only what to do, how to do it, but why it is done. The schoolmaster has been abroad. The technical schools have neglected nothing. Manufacturers here and in England have been compelled to admit the advantages of a system such as has compelled the employers of labor in the empire to see to it that their appren tices attend the Fortbilding (further de veloping) schools at least twice in each week. England is waking up to the need of introducing such schools into her sys-

to cheap labor, but to 'superiority in skill

Germany Extending Its Trade The Germans are just now making spe cial efforts to extend their trade in Japan. They are actually advertising German wares in Japan in a paper printed for that purpose in the Japanese language. German consuls in Japan have been very active in promoting trade with their own country, and the idea of a newspaper to advertise among the Japanese, who are omnivorous readers, originated with the consuls. The first number of a similar paper

in the Chinese language is to appear shortly. The cost is enormous, for both languages are made up, not as is our own or the German language, from alphabets, but from characters, of which, in the Japanese paper referred to above no less than 5,000 distinct characters had to be used. The most interesting feature, and, all things considered, the most important thing connected with this enterprising effort to extend German trade is the fact that the paper was put together and the type set by young Germans trained in oriental lan-

guages in the schools of Berlin. WALTER WELLMAN.

! LE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, SECOND QUARTER. INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 7.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xxii, 24-37-Mem ory Verses, 24-26 Golden Text, Phil. ii, 5 Commentary by the Rev. D. M.

24. "And there was also a strife among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest." It was the last night before Golgotha. It was the night of Gethsemans and only a few hours before that conflict. He had eaten the passover with them and had instituted the Lord's supper. He had washed their feet and taught them how to humble themselves. He was about to humble Himself unto death for them, and they were talking of who should have the highest place. How alone He was! How

little they knew Him! 25, 26. "He that is greatest among you let him be as the younger, and he that is chief as he that doth serve." Let gentiles who think much of earthly power, and to whom it is for the present given, let them talk of Lordship and ruling, but let the redeemed of the Lord, who with Him wait for the kingdom, not think of reigning without Him, but rather let us think of renouncing self and of how we can best make it manifest that we are His. It is well enough for the gentiles, who live only for this world, to give special attention to what they shall eat and drink and wear, but those who are heirs of the kingdom are to seek first the kingdom in all its interests, sure that our Heavenly Father, who knoweth our need, will see to all these things for us (Math. vi, 31-33).

27. "I am among you as He that serveth." The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many (Math. xx, 28). He lived not to please Himself nor to seek His own will or glory (Rom. xv, 8; John vi, 38; viii, 50). He did not stand up for His rights, as we say, but ever did well, and oft suffered for it, and always took it patiently, leaving us an example that we should follow His steps (I Pet. ii, 20, 21).

28. "Ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations." How kind it was of Him to say so. He must have taken the will for the deed. He has a way of magnifying what we would like to do for Him and of giving us credit beyond what we might think we deserve. He cannot possibly say or do wrong or over-state a matter, but He reads the heart and judges according to motive and desire. Let us have more kindly judgment for others.

29. "And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as My Father hath appointed unto Me." Hear Him in His prayer a little later on that same evening. "The glory which thou gavest Me I have given them' (John xvii, 22). Hear Him in His last message to the church on earth, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me on My throne, even as I also overcame and am set down with My Father on His throne" (Rev. iii, 21).

30. "That ye may eat and drink at My table in My kingdom and sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel." Compare Math. xix, 28. We may therefore expect to see the twelve apostles (the right one taking Judas' place) in the kingdom ruling over the twelve tribes of Israel. Some day we shall see clearly and understand, as we cannot now, the relationship of the twelve apostles and the twelve tribes of Israel to the New Jerusalem, the Lamb's wife, of Rev. xxi.

31. "And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold satan hath desired you, that he may sift you as wheat." The R. V. says that satan asked for Him. If He had been satan's property, like Judas, He would not have needed to ask for Him. It is a comfort that satan cannot touch a child of God without first obtaining permission. He had to confess that God had made a fence about Job, and He could not lay a finger upon Him until God permitted Him.

32. "But I have prayed for Thee that thy faith fail not, and when thou art converted (or turned again) strengthen thy brethren." Peter was one of those of whom He said, "Ye are clean," and "He that is washed is clean every whit" (John xiii, 10); therefore we have the Lord's own testimony that Simon Peter was a saved man, and a truly saved man can never be an unsaved man (John x, 27, 28), but he may wander and stumble as Simon was about to do. Then he must turn again to the Lord and be forgiven these wanderings and walk more humbly with God. How very thankful we should be that our High Priest ever liveth to make intercession for

33. "And he said unto Him, Lord, I am ready to go with thee, both into prison and to death." Poor, self confident Simon! How little he knew himself. We are to have no confidence in ourselves, but rely wholly upon the Lord. The only safe place is, "Not I, but Christ," "Not I, but the grace of God" (Gal. II, 20; I Cor. xv. 10; Phil. iii, 3). Self confidence led to following afar off, and that to denial of his Lord. Rather let us "Do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with our God' (Mic. vi, 8).

34. "I tell thee, Peter, the cock shall not crow this day before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me." knew what was in Peter (John ii, 25); knew it from the beginning, yet loved him all the way through. I have often been glad that He has never found out anything new about me; that He knew me thoroughly from the start and loved me when I was dead in sin.

35. "When I sent you, without purse of scrip or shoes, lacked ye anything? And they said, Nothing." That was because He sent them. When we go on His business, sent by Him, He will see to all the

supply.

36. "But now, he that hath a purse let him take it and likewise his scrip, and he that hath no sword let him sell his gar-ment and buy one." This at first sight looks difficult, but in the light of verse 38 I think it is easy. Had He actually intended each to have a sword He could not have said that two swords were enough for 11 men. What, then, did He mean? When He sent them, He took care of them, and they lacked nothing, but now, although He still sends them, He will not be with them as formerly. Can they trust Him as formerly? If not, let them take purse and scrip and sword and take care of themselves on the principle that God helps those who help themselves. As Peter blundered with his sword, so will all blunder who trust themselves rather

37. "The things concerning me have an end." All would now soon be fulfilled, and on the morrow He would be crucified as a malefactor. What, then, would these poor sheep do? Could they trust their Heavenly Father, or would all their hopes be dashed to the ground when He whom they had followed had been crucified? Had they only believed all His words, and that He would rise again, how strong they might have been.

Sick Headache **Permanently Cured**

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LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGACESALE. -Default having been made and executed by Walter Elliott and Sman H. Elliott, his wife, of the township of Blooming lale, county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, to Frank S. Post of the same place, bearing date the 27th day of February, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, in Liber 51 of Mortgages, on page 581, on the 5th day of March. A. D. 1894; which said mortgage and note accompanying the same was duly assigned by said Frank S. Post unto James H. Darling, of the county of Van Buren, aforesaid, by an instrument of assignment bearing date the 2d day of February, A. D. 1895, and recorded in Liber 52 of mortgages, on page 304, in the office of the register of deeds of Van Buren county aforesaid, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1895, and whereas, by reason of said default, there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice, upon said mortgage and note accompanying the same, the sum of ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents (\$97.20). attorney seven donars and twenty cents (\$37.20), principal and interest, and the further sum of \$15.00 attorney fee provided by law; and whereas, no suit or proceeding either at law or in equity have been taken to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said nortgage contained, and of the statutes of the said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such case provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 25th day of June. A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, Michi-gan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said Van Buren county) the premises decourt for said Van Burer county) the premises de-scribed in said mortgage, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the said debt, with the interest, costs and expenses of saie, and the attorney fee al-lowed by law. Said premises being described as follows: The following described land and prem-ises, situated in the township of Bloomingdale, county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, viz: Com-mencing sixty-eight (68) rods west of the south-east corner of the south half of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-four (24), town one (1) south. section number twenty-four (24), town one (1) south, of range fourteen (14) west, thence running north sixteen (16) rods, thence west to the lot now owned by James H. Loveland, thence south sixteen (16) rods, thence east to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land more or less, together with the editaments and appurtenances thereunto belong-

Dated, Paw Paw, March 30th, 1896 JAMES H. DARLING,
HECKERT & CHANDLER, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee. 41053

CHANCERY BALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren, in Chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the second day of October, A. D. 1895, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Peter Walker is complainant, and Freeman L. Roe, Susaumah Roe, Albert L. Roe, Alice Roe, Stephen Martin, John W. Buckler, Susan Buckler and John F. Robinson are defendants.

Notice is bereby given, that I shall sell at public

Notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public Notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, (said court house being the place for holding the circuit court for said county,) on Friday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forencon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the complainant, for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described parcel of land, towit:

The certain premises lying and being in the township of Bloomingdale, county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, known as the north half of the southwest quarter of section five, in town one south, of range fourteen west, together with the hereditaments

range fourteen west, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.
Dated Paw Paw, Mich., March 26, A. D. 1896.

ORAN W. ROWLAND, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Van Buren County, Michigan. E. A. CRANE, Camplamant's Solicitor.

No adequate bid being made for the purchase of the premises described above and this day offered for sale by me, the said sale is hereby adjourned until Saturday, May 23d, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the place mentioned and described in the foregoing notice of sale.

Dated, May 15th, 1896.

ORAN W. ROWLAND.

ORAN W. ROWLAND, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Van Buren ounty, Mich. E. A. CRANE, Complainant's Solicitor.

E. A. Crane, Complainant's Solicitor.

The above sale having been duly opened by me at the time and place mentioned in the above notice of adjournment, on production of an order made by the circuit court for the county of Van Buren in chancery, so directing, and on production of due proof that the terms of said order have been duly complied with, notice is hereby given that the said above noted sale is hereby further adjourned until Wednesday. July 15, A. D., 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the place mentioned and described in the foregoing notice of sale.

ORAN W. ROWLAND

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Van Buren County.

unty. E. A. CRANE, Complainant's Solicitor.

MORTSAGE SALE.—Whereas, Lawrence on the 16th day of November, 1893, make and execute his mortgage to Nelson Decker of the same place, to secure the sum of twenty-four hundred and ninety-nine dollars, which said mortgage was dig recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Van Buren county, Michigan, on the 24th day of November, 1893, in liber 51 of mortgages on page 524; and whereas, in said mortgage it to provided that if detault be made in the payment either in the principal or interest on the days whereon the same shall become dife and payable, then the power of sale in said mortgage shall become operative, and it shall be lawful for the said mortgage or his assigns to sell and convey said premises at public vendue, and to execute a conveyance therefor, as in said mortgage provided. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest on said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due and unpaid of the interest on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred ninety-one and 41-160 dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to collect the same, or any part thereof.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and duly recorded as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, in the county of Van Buren, on the 18th day of June, 1896, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the amount of interest due on said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses allowed by law, with an attorney fee, as provided by the statute.

The said premises are described as follows: Ali that certain plece or parcel of land situate in said township of Keeler, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, to-wit: The east haif of the sonth west quarter of section thirty, town four south, range sixteen west, containing eighty

LEGAL NOTICES

MORTCACE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made by George V. Hilton and Ada H. Hilton, his wife, of Paw Paw, Michigan, to F. C. Bartholomew of New Haven county, Connecticut, dated December '2th. A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1884, in liber 27 of mortgages on page 584, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety cents and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of, sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Friday, the third day of July, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, in the county of Van Buren, (said court house being the place where the circuit court for Van Buren county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, and described as follows: Lot six (6), in block twenty-one (21), according to the recorded plat of said village.

F. C. BARTHOLOMEW, Mortgagee.

F. C. BARTHOLOMEW, Mortgagee. O. W. ROWLAND, Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-54

MORTGAGE SALE.— Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 12th day of April, A. D. 1825, executed and delivered by Orin F. Tuttle and Helen M. Tuttle his wife, of Hartford, Van Buren county, Michigan, to Elizabeth B. Clark of Comstock, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, which said mortgage was on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1835, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in liber 53 of mortgages, on pages 364 and 365.

And whereas, by the term and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain due, unpaid and in arrears for the space of 30 days, then after said 30 days have elapsed the principal sum thereof, at the option of the second party,

cipal sum thereof, at the option of the second party, her executors, administrators or assigns should become due and payable immediately.

And whereas, \$128.40 of the principal and interest accrued and became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1895, and said sum or over the threef hereaf

1895, and said sum, or no part thereof, has yet to arrears and more than 30 days have elapsed since the same so became due, payable and in arrear.

Now therefore, Elizabeth B. Clark, the owner of said mortgage, has and does declare the whole of the principal sum thereof to be due and payable immediately. The whole sum claimed to be due and payable on the said mortgage at the date of this notice, is twelve hundred and four dollars and fort y-six cents (\$1.294.46), and the cost of this proceed-ing to be added thereto, and no suit at law or pro-

ceeding is chancery having been instituted to re-cover the amount due on said mortgage or any part Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such cases provided, I shall, on Saturday, the first day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house for the county of Van Buren, in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for the said county of Van Buren) sell to the highest bidder the premass described in said northeres. said county of Van Buren) sell to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage and the legal cost of this proceed-ing and of said sale. The premises so to be sold are known and described as that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Keeler, in the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, as follows: to-wit: The south eighty-six (86) acres of the north-east quarter (%) (fractional) of section one, town four (4) south of range sixteen (16) west, together with the tenements, hereditaments and ap-purtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appurtenances thereunto belonging or lu anywise ap

pertuining.
Dated, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898.
4513057 ELIZABETH B. CLARK, Mortgagee.
E. A. & ROBERT B. CHANE, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

MORTCAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the lits day of March. A. D. 1890, made and executed by Henry J. Peck and Ellen J. Peck, his wife, of Waverly, Van Buren County, Michigan, to John den Bleyker, executor of the last will and test ament of Paulus den Bleyker, deceased, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Van Buren county, state of Michigan, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1890, in liber 44 of mortgages, on page 402, on which mortgage there is now due and unpaid the sum of nine hundred and sixty-four and 54-100 dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the any part thereof.
Therefore, notice is hereby given, that on Thurs-

day, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, house in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, state of Michigan, (that being the place of holding the circuit court in and for the said county of Van Buren,) by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon as aforesaid, with interest hereafter to accrue thereon and the costs and charges of such sale and the attorney fee provided by law, the premises described in said mortgage being as follows: The south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section seventeen (17) in town two (2) south of range fourteen (14) west, in Van Buren county state of Michigan. teen (17; in town two (2) south of range west, in Van Buren county state of Michigan.
Dated, April 29th, 1886.

JOHN DEN BLEYKER, Executor of Mortgagee.

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() RDER OF PUBLICATION. State of Michigan—in the Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren—In Chancery. Willard A. Cackler and Otis C. Cackler, complain-

Willard A. Cackler and Otis C. Cackler, complainants, vs. Martin Donahue, defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Van Boren, in Chancery, at Paw Paw, Michigan, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1896.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Martin Donahue, has departed from his last known place of residence, to-wit; the City of Detroit, Michigan, and that his present place of residence cannot be ascertained; therefore, on motion of Heckert & Chandler, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said defendant, Martin Donahue, cause his appearance to be entered herein, within five months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainants' bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainants' solicitors within twenty days after said complainants' solicitors within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defend-

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days And it is further ordered, that within twenty days
the said complainant cause a notice of this order to
be published in the TRUE NORTHERNER, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said
county, and that such publication be continued
therein at least once in each week for six weeks in
succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to
be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

scribed for his appearance.

GEO. M. BUCK, Circuit Judge. HECKERT & CHANDLER, Complainants' Solicitors.